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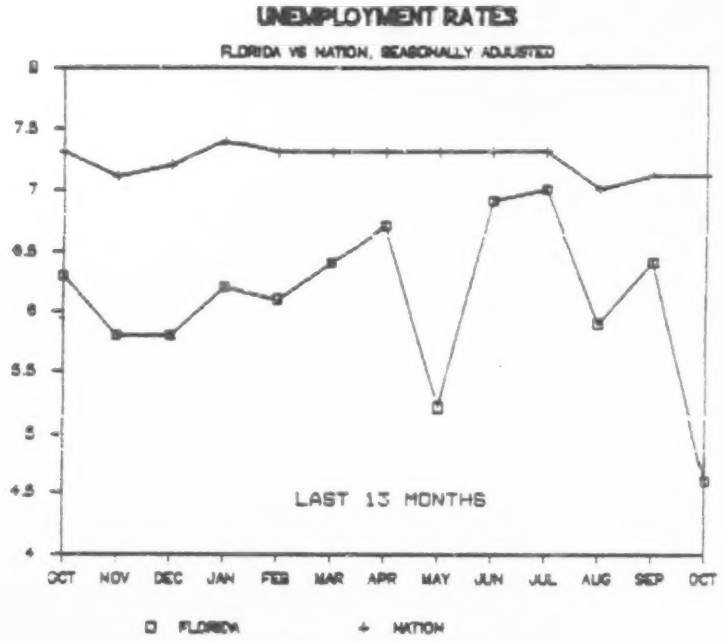
FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,248,000	5,230,000	5,104,000	144,000	2.8
Employment	5,005,000	4,895,000	4,783,000	222,000	4.6
Unemployment	243,000	335,000	321,000	- 78,000	-24.3
Unemployment Rate	4.6	6.4	6.3	-1.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Release Date: December 1985 **Letter No. 434**

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,263,000	5,301,000	5,151,400	111,600	2.2
Employment	4,983,000	4,958,800	4,790,100	192,900	4.0
Unemployment	279,500	342,200	361,300	- 81,800	- 22.6
Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.5	7.0	-1.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PLUNGES FROM MONTH AND YEAR AGO LEVELS: The seasonally adjusted October unemployment rate for Florida was 4.6 percent. This rate is down from 6.4 percent a month ago and 6.3 percent a year ago. Although it is normal for the statewide rate to fluctuate month-to-month, this is the largest over the month change since this methodology (for calculating unemployment) was initiated in 1970. The last time Florida had an unemployment rate this low was in December 1973 when the rate was 4.5 percent. The twelve month annual average for Florida's unemployment rate is now down to 6.1 percent, from 6.2 percent last month.

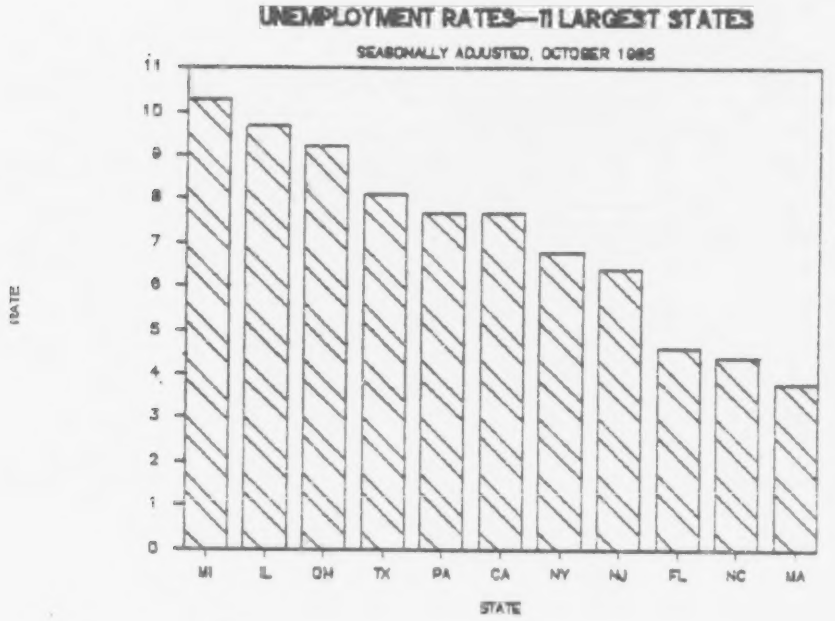
The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate remained constant in October at 7.1 percent, compared to Florida's rate of 4.6 percent. The twelve month average for the national unemployment rate is 7.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, SEPTEMBER 1985

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.8	Pennsylvania	7.7
North Carolina	4.4	Texas	8.1
Florida	4.6	Ohio	9.2
New Jersey	6.4	Illinois	9.7
New York	6.8	Michigan	10.3
California	7.7		

* Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANKING IMPROVES AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: For October 1985, Florida had the third lowest unemployment rate compared to the eleven largest states in the nation. Massachusetts continued to exhibit the lowest rate at 3.8 percent, with Michigan receiving the highest rate at 10.3 percent. Last month Florida's unemployment rate was the fourth lowest compared to the other large states. In October, Florida's drop in unemployment surpassed that of New Jersey, giving it the third lowest ranking.



MI - Michigan
IL - Illinois
OH - Ohio
TX - Texas
PA - Pennsylvania
CA - California
NY - New York
NJ - New Jersey
FL - Florida
NC - North Carolina
MA - Massachusetts

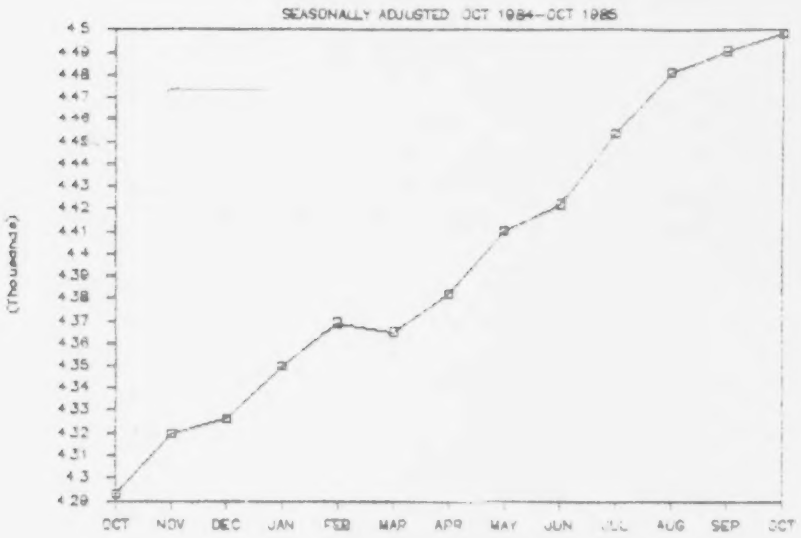
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT EXHIBITS CONTINUED STRENGTH: The seasonally adjusted preliminary establishment survey shows an annual gain of 205,600 jobs (or 4.8 percent) over October a year ago. Eleven out of the last twelve months (of revised nonfarm data) have shown gains in payroll jobs. Every major industry experienced growth in jobs over the year, except mining (down by 200 jobs). Cutbacks in the mining industry resulted from foreign competition and other technological changes effecting the demand for fertilizers. The mining industry which has a large export market, is significantly influenced by the high value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies.

The services industry experienced the fastest growth in new jobs at 7.2 percent in October compared to the other industries over the year, and the highest number of new jobs with a gain of 78,900. The total level of services employment for October is 1,172,500. Services is the second largest industry in the state, behind only trade with 1,183,200 jobs for October.

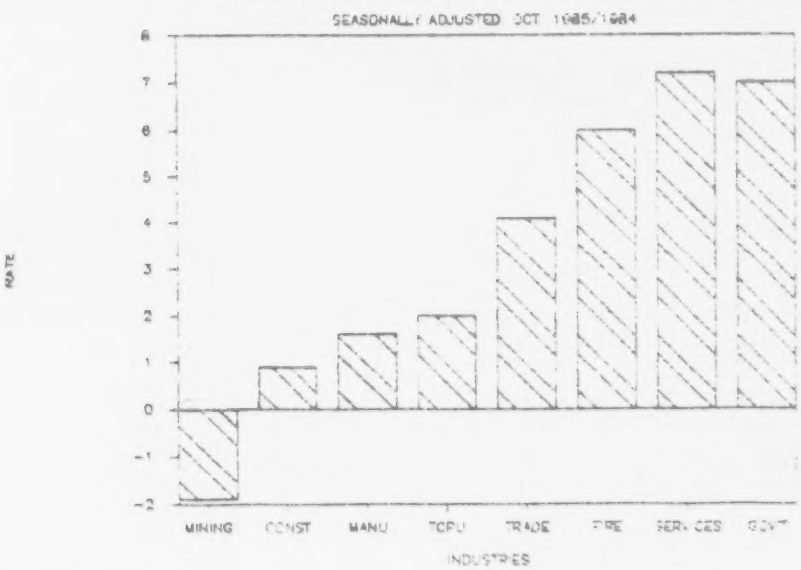
Over the month, nonagricultural employment estimates show a gain of 7,700 new jobs or 0.2 percent for October. The industries experiencing the highest number of new monthly jobs are services (up by 5,300) and construction (up by 4,300). Construction employment is responding to the decline in mortgage interest rates which are at their lowest level in five years. Construction employment generally lags the movements in the interest rate. In the private sector, both manufacturing and mining showed small monthly job losses for October of 300 and 100 respectively.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES



CONST - CONSTRUCTION
GOVT - GOVERNMENT
FIRE - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU - MANUFACTURING
TCPU - TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	October Preliminary 1985	Septeaber Final 1985	October Final 1984	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4498.5	4490.8	4292.9	7.7	0.2	205.6	4.8
MINING (1)	10.1	10.2	10.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-1.9
CONSTRUCTION	336.0	331.7	333.1	4.3	1.3	2.9	0.9
MANUFACTURING	319.2	319.5	311.2	-0.3	*	8.0	1.6
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.3	309.0	303.9	0.3	*	5.4	1.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.2	211.0	208.6	0.2	*	2.6	1.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.7	249.5	244.8	0.2	*	4.9	2.0
TRADE	1183.2	1182.0	1136.3	1.2	0.1	46.9	4.1
WHOLESALE (1)	242.7	240.6	236.2	2.1	0.9	6.5	2.8
RETAIL	939.6	939.7	899.2	-0.1	*	40.4	4.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324.9	323.9	308.0	1.0	0.3	16.9	5.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	322.2	320.4	303.9	1.8	0.6	18.3	6.0
SERVICES	1172.5	1167.2	1093.6	5.3	0.5	78.9	7.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.0	115.0	108.9	1.0	0.9	7.1	6.5
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	302.2	301.5	282.8	0.7	0.2	19.4	6.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3792.9	3780.5	3633.2	12.4	0.3	159.7	4.4
GOVERNMENT	705.6	710.3	659.7	-4.7	-0.7	45.9	7.0

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustaent. Total nonagricultural eaployaent is the sua of all aajor industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in aanufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade aay not add to total due to lack of adjustaent to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Departaent of Labor and Eaployaent Security, Division of Labor, Eaployaent and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Inforaation, Current Eaployaent Statistics Prograa.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1984			1985										Over-the-year Change	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT (P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4292.9	4319.7	4329.6	4350.0	4367.2	4368.2	4381.8	4410.3	4422.2	4453.7	4481.6	4490.8	4498.5	4.8	205.6
MINING (1)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	-1.9	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	333.1	334.5	339.4	340.5	338.8	336.5	333.2	330.2	328.6	330.6	332.7	331.7	336.0	0.9	2.9
MANUFACTURING	311.2	311.3	311.8	316.1	317.4	316.3	314.6	315.7	315.2	320.0	320.2	319.5	319.2	1.6	5.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	304.9	304.4	305.5	306.8	307.4	307.6	307.1	308.6	308.8	307.8	309.0	309.0	309.3	1.8	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.6	208.4	208.5	207.5	208.7	209.3	206.9	207.2	206.8	210.5	210.1	211.0	211.2	1.3	2.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.8	246.0	248.3	246.6	247.8	245.6	249.9	250.4	250.7	251.0	249.7	249.5	249.7	2.0	4.9
TRADE	1136.3	1139.3	1137.4	1156.3	1159.3	1126.9	1158.0	1165.4	1172.9	1180.7	1184.4	1182.0	1183.2	4.1	46.9
WHOLESALE (1)	238.2	238.3	240.5	240.2	241.2	240.6	240.2	241.1	239.4	239.9	240.2	240.6	242.7	1.8	4.5
RETAIL	899.2	900.8	898.0	916.7	918.4	917.4	919.1	924.6	934.0	940.0	942.9	939.7	939.6	4.5	40.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	308.0	307.5	306.9	311.3	313.3	310.7	313.0	318.5	321.9	328.1	326.5	323.9	324.9	5.5	16.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	303.9	305.5	307.0	307.2	308.2	310.3	311.4	312.6	314.9	318.4	320.1	320.4	322.2	6.0	18.3
SERVICES	1093.6	1107.2	1108.6	1104.3	1113.5	1111.2	1124.5	1139.1	1142.6	1154.6	1159.0	1167.2	1172.5	7.2	78.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	108.9	108.7	108.1	105.0	104.2	103.9	105.9	108.4	110.0	111.5	112.0	115.0	116.0	8.5	7.1
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	282.6	284.7	286.8	287.9	291.0	291.5	293.2	294.9	297.4	297.9	300.4	301.5	302.1	6.9	19.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3633.2	3656.0	3662.7	3681.5	3695.5	3687.3	3702.1	3724.0	3735.4	3768.6	3776.2	3780.5	3792.9	4.4	159.7
GOVERNMENT	659.7	663.7	666.9	668.5	671.7	677.9	679.7	686.3	686.8	685.1	705.3	710.3	705.6	7.0	45.9

(P) = Preliminary Estimate

(1) = These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,400	37,100	37,400	300	.8	0	.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	116,600	114,700	112,800	2,100	1.8	4,000	3.5
FOOD STORES	149,600	148,400	146,300	1,200	.8	3,300	2.3
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	106,200	104,700	99,600	1,500	1.4	6,600	6.6
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	50,200	49,500	47,200	700	1.4	3,000	6.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,200	47,100	44,100	100	.2	3,100	7.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	314,100	314,400	297,700	- 300	- .1	16,400	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	105,000	104,200	101,600	800	.8	3,400	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	322,200	320,400	303,900	1,800	.6	18,300	6.0
BANKING	67,300	67,200	65,900	100	.1	1,400	2.1
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,500	59,800	56,000	700	1.2	4,500	8.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	48,400	48,200	46,800	200	.4	1,600	3.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	36,100	35,400	29,300	700	2.0	6,800	23.2
REAL ESTATE	87,900	87,500	84,500	400	.5	3,400	4.0
SERVICES	1,154,000	1,147,600	1,076,300	6,400	.6	77,700	7.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107,700	107,100	101,100	600	.6	6,600	6.5
PERSONAL SERVICES	54,900	54,200	51,300	700	1.3	3,600	7.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	231,600	231,500	212,100	100	.0	19,500	9.2
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,100	41,600	40,400	500	1.2	1,700	4.2
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	21,100	20,900	19,200	200	1.0	1,900	9.9
MOTION PICTURES	6,600	6,500	6,800	100	1.5	- 200	- 2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	77,900	76,600	68,100	1,300	1.7	9,800	14.4
HEALTH SERVICES	302,200	301,500	282,800	700	.2	19,400	6.9

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER* 1985	OCTOBER 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
LEGAL SERVICES	42,100	41,900	38,700	200	.5	3,400	8.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,600	49,700	49,200	900	1.8	1,400	2.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,200	57,100	56,000	100	.2	1,200	2.1
GOVERNMENT	715,500	707,200	669,000	8,300	1.2	46,500	7.0
FEDERAL	103,700	104,100	98,300	- 400	- .4	5,400	5.5
STATE AND LOCAL	611,800	603,100	570,700	8,700	1.4	41,100	7.2
STATE	143,200	138,600	136,300	4,600	3.3	6,900	5.1
LOCAL	468,600	464,500	434,400	4,100	.9	34,200	7.9

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 19 0 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

Bureau of Labor Market Information's

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections
1983-1995

INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS: Florida over the last year has experienced the second highest number of new jobs in the nation, barely behind California (which is a much larger state). Projections from 1983 to 1990 show Florida having the fastest employment growth rate of the populous states. According to the National Planning Association, ten percent of all U.S. jobs created between now and the year 2,000 will probably be in Florida.

Florida's largest industries are trade and services with 2,355,700 workers in October 1985 which is equivalent to approximately 52 percent of total payroll employment. Services employment alone should account for 33 percent of the state's employment by the year 1995. Large subgroups within services are: health services, educational services, business services, and hotels and other lodging places employment.

Trade employment is projected to account for 26.2 percent of payroll employment by 1995. Eighty percent of trade consists of retail employment. The largest subgroups within trade are: eating and drinking places, grocery stores and department stores employment.

Construction and manufacturing are Florida's most volatile industries because they generally fluctuate with the business cycle and other national economic criteria. Manufacturing employment in October consisted of 519,200 workers which makes up 11.5 percent of Florida's payroll employment. This is a low percentage compared to other populous states, but it has remained fairly constant over the last few years. The stability in the percent distribution indicates that manufacturing jobs have kept pace with population increases. This stability in Florida is not occurring nationwide with the substantial national declines in factory employment. Manufacturing employment grew over 40 percent in Florida during the last decade and has shown strong growth since the 1981/1982 recession. According to the Florida Department of Commerce, estimates are that high technology accounts for more than 26.6 percent of the jobs in manufacturing....including electronics, computers, aerospace, medical technology, robotics, communications and energy. The national percent of high technology to total manufacturing is only 17.3 percent. Florida is getting increasingly large shares of defense contracts. Of the largest states, Florida has experienced the highest percent growth in manufacturing over the last five years. The largest numerical gain was in California. While the high technology employment growth rate is large, the impact of jobs created has been relatively small. High technology jobs are only approximately 3.4 percent of total payroll employment.

Construction employment in the last few years finally surpassed totals from the pre-1974/75 recession period. Construction employment is very vulnerable to interest rate fluctuations, levels of speculative building, and national economic slowdowns. Construction jobs in October 1985 totaled 336,000 with 7.5 percent of Florida's payroll employment. Although interest rates have declined in recent months, construction employment is forecasted to slow somewhat with the national downturn forecasted for late 1986 and because of some overbuilding around state.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry had 322,200 workers in October 1985, which is equivalent to 7.2 percent of total payroll employment. This industry is projected to have the fastest growth rate to the year 1995 (with services a much a larger industry being second). Finance is the largest subgroup in this industry and has the fastest growth rate to 1995.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS: The magnitude and the mix of industrial employment growth will effect the outlook for specific occupations in Florida. The two fastest growing Florida occupational categories to the year 1995 are professional, technical and kindred workers; and services occupations. Subgroups within the professional occupations with projected high growth are: electrical engineers, professional nurses, EDP systems analysts, lawyers and dental assistants. Subgroups within the services occupations with high growth are: waiters and waitresses, food workers, cooks, nurses' aides, orderlies, cleaning services workers, personal services workers and protective services workers.

In terms of the occupational categories with the largest number of new workers (as opposed to percent increases as previously discussed), the highest and largest is clerical workers. There are projected to be 372,512 additional clerical workers by the year 1995 to a total of 1,196,815. Clerical positions in this category experiencing high projected growth are: peripheral computer equipment operators, stenographers, secretaries, typists, cashiers, and clerks. Overall, about one of every five jobs in 1995 will be filled by a clerical worker.

The occupations with the second and third highest number of new positions are services workers; and professional, technical and kindred workers. These two categories were previously mentioned due to their also having the highest rates of growth to 1995.

Florida's economy is one of the strongest of the populous states in terms of employment growth rates. Increased economic diversification has helped to stabilize Florida during downturns in the business cycle. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and services are the two fastest growing industries. Most of Florida's growth in occupations will be in the clerical; services; and professional, technical, and kindred workers categories.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

STATEWIDE
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
1982-1995

Industry Division	1982 Employment	Percent Of Total Employment	1995 Employment	Percent Of Total Employment
Total, All Industries	3,742,526	100.0	5,439,684	100.0
Mining	9,600	0.3	12,514	0.2
Construction	256,563	6.9	365,831	6.7
Manufacturing	456,542	12.2	628,008	11.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	262,109	7.0	388,202	7.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	194,433	5.2	239,806	4.4
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	256,586	6.9	332,169	6.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	997,986	26.6	1,424,886	26.2
Wholesale Trade	214,337	5.7	290,426	5.0
Retail Trade	783,649	20.9	1,134,460	21.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	276,579	7.4	432,742	8.0
Services	1,184,280	31.6	1,798,536	33.1
Government	304,390	8.1	444,998	8.2

STATEWIDE
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
1982 - 1995

Occupational Division	1982 Employment	Percent of Total Employment	1995 Employment	Percent of Total Employment
Total, All Occupations	3,742,526	100.0	5,439,684	100.0
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Occupations	634,081	16.9	972,590	17.9
Managers and Officials	348,708	9.3	506,297	9.3
Sales Workers	276,400	7.4	383,300	7.1
Clerical Workers	824,303	22.0	1,196,815	22.0
Crafts and Kindred Workers	417,189	11.2	583,289	10.7
Operatives	349,694	9.3	469,806	8.6
Service Workers	656,955	17.6	1,003,914	18.5
Laborers, Except Farm	235,195	6.3	323,673	5.9

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.